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TWENTY-EIGHTH  
**Biennial Report**  
1935 - 1937



*Colorado State Industrial School  
Golden, Colorado*



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# *Twenty-Eighth Biennial Report*

*1935 - 1937*



*Colorado State Industrial School  
Golden, Colorado*



## ADMINISTRATION

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His Excellency, Ed C. Johnson, Governor of Colorado

### BOARD OF CONTROL

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Lila M. O'Boyle, President.....	Denver, Colorado
H. W. Carter, Vice-President.....	Denver, Colorado
George L. Jensen, Secretary.....	Denver, Colorado

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Oscar A. Goetze.....	Superintendent
J. H. Wallace.....	Chief Clerk
L. L. Mohler.....	Record Clerk
Roy M. Kindred.....	Director of Vocational Education
Frank Waters.....	Director of Vocational Planning
L. W. Cheney.....	Supervisor of Company Commanders
L. R. Johnson.....	Night Supervisor
George Aitchley.....	Parole Agent
Dr. E. W. Kemble.....	Medical Director

**MEMBERS BOARD OF CONTROL  
and  
SUPERINTENDENTS**

Members of the Board of Control and Superintendents since the organization of the school, July 11, 1881:

**Members Board of Control**

Name	Residence	From	To
F. Gardner.....	Frankstown .....	1881.....	1885
S. W. Fisher.....	Golden .....	1881.....	1882
A. L. Emigh.....	Fort Collins .....	1881.....	1882
W. B. Osborn.....	Loveland .....	1882.....	1885
W. G. Smith.....	Golden .....	1882.....	1887
W. N. Mergue.....	Pueblo .....	1885.....	1893
A. L. Emigh.....	Fort Collins .....	1885.....	1889
J. C. Hummel.....	Denver .....	1887.....	1893
J. M. Morris.....	Golden .....	1889.....	1893
B. F. Williams.....	Denver .....	1893.....	1895
W. J. Jackson.....	Pueblo .....	1893.....	1894
Joseph Mann .....	Golden .....	1893.....	1895
Mrs. E. G. Curtis .....	Canon City .....	1894.....	1897
C. P. Hoyt.....	Golden .....	1895.....	1897
C. W. Lake .....	Golden .....	1895.....	1899
W. A. Smith .....	Denver .....	1897.....	1901
Charles Lendes .....	Pueblo .....	1897.....	1903
G. H. Kimball .....	Golden .....	1899 .....	Died, 1903
H. E. Bell.....	Denver .....	1901.....	1901
J. R. Schermerhorn .....	Denver .....	1901.....	1913
Thos. J. Downen.....	Pueblo .....	1903.....	1909
Joseph Dennis, Jr. .....	Golden .....	1903.....	1911
Frank G. Merick.....	Pueblo .....	1909.....	1915
Wm. Sweeleser .....	Golden .....	1911.....	Died, 1912
S. A. Cunningham.....	Golden .....	1912.....	Died, 1914
Evangeline Heartz .....	Denver .....	1913.....	1915
Otis A. Rooney .....	Morrison .....	1914.....	1917
D. R. Hatch .....	Golden .....	1915.....	1921
Mrs. A. G. Rhoads .....	Denver .....	1915.....	Died, 1923
Charles W. Owens .....	Golden .....	1917.....	1921
Alva A. Swain.....	Denver .....	1921.....	1924
Mrs. Stuart D. Walling .....	Denver .....	1925.....	1925
Arthur H. Bosworth .....	Denver .....	1924.....	1925
Charles J. Buckman.....	Golden .....	1926.....	1927
William Williams .....	Golden .....	1927.....	1927
Rex B. Yeager.....	Denver .....	1925.....	1926
Emily Griffith .....	Denver .....	1925.....	1931
J. B. Manby, Jr.....	Edgewater .....	1927.....	Died, 1930
J. S. Underwood .....	Lamar .....	1927.....	Died, 1931
O. A. Goetze.....	Golden .....	1930.....	1932
O. L. Chapman .....	Denver .....	1931.....	1933
Lila M. O'Boyle .....	Denver .....	1931	Now in office
Sterling B. Tracy .....	Denver .....	1933.....	1935
H. W. Canter .....	Denver .....	1935	Now in office
George L. Jensen .....	Denver .....	1935	Now in office

## SUPERINTENDENTS

Name	Residence	From	To
W. C. Sampson.....	Plainfield, Ind. ....	June, 1881.....	Apr., 1889
D. R. Hatch.....	Golden, Colo. ....	Apr., 1889.....	July, 1893
R. W. Morris.....	Pueblo, Colo. ....	July, 1893.....	Mar., 1894
G. A. Gerrard.....	Ft. Morgan, Colo. ..	Apr., 1894.....	Feb., 1896
R. G. Smithier.....	Denver, Colo. ....	Feb., 1896.....	Jan., 1898
B. L. Olds.....	Denver, Colo. ....	Mar., 1898.....	Fay, 1901
Frank J. Merick.....	Pueblo, Colo. ....	May, 1901.....	Jan., 1902
W. W. Branson.....	Golden, Colo. ....	Mar., 1902.....	Aug., 1902
Fred L. Paddleford.....	Industrial School ..	Aug., 1902.....	Nov., 1924
Charles Huscher .....	Golden, Colo. ....	Nov., 1924.....	July, 1925
Ben F. Taylor.....	Industrial School ..	July, 1925.....	Aug., 1925
Claude D. Jones.....	Industrial School ..	Aug., 1925.....	July, 1930
Charles Huscher .....	Golden, Colo. ....	July, 1930.....	Feb., 1931
B. T. Poxson.....	Industrial School ..	Feb., 1931.....	Sept., 1935
O. A. Goetze.....	Golden, Colo. ....	Sept., 1935 .....	Jan., 1937

Colorado State Industrial School

FACULTY MEMBERS

Roy M. Kindred, Director of Vocational Education.

J. T. Flattery	Instructor in Electricity.
Mary Mohler	Commercial Instructor
August Schultz	Instructor, Dairying and Creamery.
L. L. Mohler	Commercial Instructor.
A. S. Mason	Instructor in Printing.
Harry Plattner	Auto School and Mechanics Instructor.
Elmer Cowan	Instructor in Carpentry
Robert Wilson	Instructor in Sheet Metal.
C. F. McNutt	Barbering Instructor.
Elizabeth Siverts	Grade School and Librarian.
Wm. A. Allen	Instructor in Military Education.
Robert Beausang	Physical Education and Grade School.
Fred Bochatey	Instructor in Forging and Welding.
W. J. Blackburn	Instructor in Tailoring.
Victor Siverts	Grade School and Religious Education.
Roy Davis	Instructor in Laundry and Dry Cleaning.
Fred C. Kaeser	Instructor in Baking.
Walter A. Hopkins	High School.
J. C. Decker	Instructor in Concrete and Plastering.
E. J. Coats	Instructor in Cooking.
A. F. Owens	Gardening and Cannig Instructor.
John Anderson	Instructor in Agriculture.
A. J. Lincoln	Instructor in Shoe Making.
A. S. Shockley	Nurse and First-Aid Instructor.
H. T. Curry	Instructor in Bricklaying.
W. W. Wildman	Instructor in Power House Engineering.
George Atchley	Instructor in Social Welfare.
L. G. Sickler	Band Master and Music Instructor.

COMPANY COMMANDERS

T. P. Price, E. M. Witter, C. A. Booth, F. C. Roberts, B. B. Baker,  
H. B. Smith, C. B. Haskell, George Mathews, Sam Kirk.

Paul Prink	Supervisor of Supplies
Mary E. Owens	Matron
Alta Davis	Seamstress
Nannie Mathews	Nurse

REPORT OF BOARD OF CONTROL  
and  
SUPERINTENDENT

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Golden, Colorado, November 1, 1936.

To His Excellency, Ed C. Johnson,  
Governor of Colorado  
and

To the Honorable Inez Johnson Lewis,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Denver, Colorado.

In compliance with the law creating the Board of Control of the Colorado State Industrial School, we respectfully submit this the twenty-eighth biennial report of the Board and the Superintendent. This report covers the Period from July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1936. Included herein and made a part hereof is the report of the Director of Vocational Education, Director of Vocational Planning and the Medical Director covering the same period.

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**Movement of Population**

Number of boys July 1, 1934.....	187
Received (new) during term.....	389
Violated parole and returned.....	129
Total number of boys cared for.....	518

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Died .....	1
Discharged .....	60
Escapes .....	26
Paroled .....	458
Total number leaving school.....	535
Remaining in school June 30, 1936.....	170
Average number per day during term .....	179

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
of  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
and  
FINANCIAL STANDING  
as of  
November 1, 1936.**

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Appropriations (A) \$200,000; (B) \$50,000; total.....	\$250,000.00
Spent for maintenance.....	\$ 66,409.40
Spent for salaries.....	96,218.09
Total.....	<u>\$162,627.49</u>
Balance .....	<u>\$ 87,372.51</u>
Cash receipts.....	\$ 26,491.78
Expenditures.....	2,861.41
Balance .....	<u>\$ 23,630.37</u>
Balance .....	<u>\$111,002.88</u>

(The above balances are to run to June 30, 1937.)

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**Per Capita Cost Per Student.**

	Biennial	Year	Day
	\$1,404.00	\$ 702.00	\$ 1.94
Less Cash Earnings.....	168.54	84.27	.46
Per Capita Cost to State.....	<u>\$1,235.46</u>	<u>\$ 617.73</u>	<u>\$ 1.48</u>

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**Needs for Biennial Period.**

July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1939.

For support and maintenance.....	\$130,400.00
For salaries and maintenance, teachers and employees.....	164,580.00
For repairs and general upkeep.....	12,000.00
For equipment and machinery.....	12,250.00
For new hospital building.....	<u>100,000.00</u>
	<u>\$419,230.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

LILA M. O'BOYLE, President.  
H. W. CARTER, Vice President.  
GEORGE L. JENSEN, Secretary.  
O. A. GOETZE, Superintendent.

**TABLES COMPILED FROM RECORDS OF THE SCHOOL  
COVERING BIENNIIUM JULY 1, 1934 TO JUNE 30, 1936**

**EXHIBIT A**

**Showing From What Counties Boys Have Been Received**

Adams .....	20	Las Animas .....	6
Alamosa .....	10	Larimer .....	12
Arapahoe .....	9	Logan .....	2
Archuleta .....	1	Mesa .....	12
Bent .....	2	Montrose .....	2
Baca .....	1	Moffat .....	1
Boulder .....	12	Morgan .....	9
Clear Creek .....	2	Otero .....	13
Crowley .....	2	Phillips .....	2
Delta .....	4	Prowers .....	7
Denver .....	131	Pueblo .....	11
Eagle .....	1	Rio Grande .....	8
El Paso .....	15	Routt .....	2
Fremont .....	4	Saguache .....	2
Gunnison .....	2	Sedgwick .....	1
Huerfano .....	13	Washington .....	2
Jefferson .....	2	Weld .....	9
Kiowa .....	1	Yuma .....	1
Lake .....	1	U. S. Boarders .....	50
La Plata .....	4	Total received new .....	389

**EXHIBIT B**

**Showing Ages of Boys When Received**

Ten years .....	10	Fifteen years .....	109
Eleven years .....	15	Sixteen years .....	77
Twelve years .....	35	Seventeen years .....	16
Thirteen years .....	46	Eighteen year and over .....	8
Fourteen years .....	73		

**EXHIBIT C**

**Showing the Social Condition of Boys Received**

Both parents living .....	275	Without Step-parents .....	278
Father dead .....	59	Step-father .....	51
Mother dead .....	40	Step-mother .....	35
Both parents dead .....	10	Both step-parents .....	1
Status of Parents Unknown .....	4	Foster parents .....	17
Parents separated .....	91		
Boys previously convicted .....			244
Boys not previously convicted .....			145
Boys who have been inmates of other institutions.....			50
Boys who have not been inmates of other institutions.....			339





A FEW OF THE BUILDINGS ON THE CAMPUS

To give a better picture of the vocational situation as it now exists, I have listed below the departments now functioning and have indicated after each whether it is on a full or half-time basis:

- Auto-repairing, full time (four days weekly).
- Baking, full time.
- Barbering, full time.
- Blacksmithing, half time. (Company duty the other half).
- Bricklaying, half time (Company duty the other half).
- Boiler operation, full time.
- Commissary, full time.
- Commercial, full time.
- Dairying, full time.
- Electrical, (Maintenance only. Boiler house full shift).
- Farming, full time.
- Gardening, full time.
- Hospital, full time.
- Kitchen, full time.
- Laundry, full time.
- Plastering, half time (Company duty the other half).
- Printing, full time.
- Sheet Metal, full time.
- Shoe Making, full time.
- Tailoring, full time.

Comparing this listing with the previous bi-ennial report, it is at once apparent that vital activities such as cabinet making, drafting, painting, and weaving and creative art have disappeared from the curriculum of the Industrial School. This situation is indeed unfortunate because even though we may not be able to teach the boys much more than the beginning of a trade, by having a diversity of such it is possible to interest more boys in an activity, or vocation, to such an extent that they will wish to, and will, follow it up when they leave this institution. Inasmuch as many of our boys are too young and immature to have formed definite vocational preferences, the value of an exploratory program along the lines of that offered in the public, junior high schools is not to be denied.

It is hoped that we can very shortly get started again on a regular schedule of vocational classes in those departments which are not now holding them. Many needed repairs to equipment have been made and it should be possible soon to forego some of that work in favor of a more educational procedure.

Since the boys now stay only a very short time, about six months to be exact, it has become necessary to shorten the vocational courses accordingly. This has been done by dividing the necessary units of instruction into what we have termed "Beginning Units" and "Advanced Units." The Advance Units are simply a continuation of the Beginning Units and provide something to do for those boys who, for one reason or another, stay longer than six months. Here, again, we are faced with the relative immaturity of some of the boys which precludes their ever completing even the Beginning Units of instruction. In such cases, we can only allow them to take vocational work in such departments as the garden, commissary and others where the work is not too heavy or dangerous from the standpoint of machinery. At the present time, work books are not issued to the boys for the simple reason that they are not here long enough to complete more than a third of them and the remainder would be wasted. The Barbering department is a notable exception because this department has carried on its instruction and is one in which the boys can complete the required course of study in six months time.

With the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Weller and the resignation of Mr. Erholm in the Academic department, it was necessary to replace these instructors and Mr. and Mrs. Siverts and Mr. Beausang respectively were employed for this purpose. Mrs. Siverts has the first three grades. Mr. Siverts teaches the sixth and seventh grades, Mr. Beausang the fourth and fifth and Mr. Hopkins continues with the eighth and high school grades and the testing program.

Since the boys who come to us are so much retarded in their academic work, and because many of them have been promoted solely because of chronological age, we find it necessary to carry on a different academic program than the regular public school does. Boys who cannot read or write cannot succeed in a vocational subject short of manual labor and we would fall far short of fulfilling our duty if we relegated such boys to this type of work without first trying to better their condition. For this reason, all incoming boys are given the Otis Classification Test to determine their relative grade levels and mental ability. If this test reveals that they are in need of schooling, they are given further diagnostic tests in arithmetic, reading and spelling to determine just what they need in their schooling. If a boy tests in the third, or lower grades, he is placed in school both days; boys above the third grade are allowed to alternate every other day between their vocational departments and their academic studies.

The results of this testing program have been amazing in what they have revealed. We find boys on say the conventional sixth grade level who test as low as third grade in reading, spelling or arithmetic and, conversely, boys in the third grade who test fifth or sixth grade in one or more of the above subjects. To give the best instruction to such students, we have departmentalized the morning periods so that all instructors teach arithmetic at the same hour, reading at the same hour and so with the other fundamental processes. By this means, the boys are passed from room to room to receive instruction, by subject, on their own level of accomplishment. The plan has proven very successful and we can note very definite improvement in the progress made by the boys last year. This is the second year such a plan has been tried and we expect even better results this current school year. If it were possible to have one more teacher who is qualified in art and vocal music to act in the capacity of study hall supervisor and also teach art and music, we could make even greater progress in the academic section.

The library desired, and commented on, in the last report has been provided in the form of a temporary arrangement until the new building can be completed. The library first was housed in the old D Company recreation room but this fall it was removed to the school building where it is more accessible and, therefore, will be used oftener. Mrs. Siverts is the librarian and makes it possible for the boys, not in school, to come over from Company quarters in the evenings to read and study.

Visual instruction is carried on on a somewhat larger scale than in past years. This year, we have arranged for films from the University of Colorado and are showing them at the rate of about four reels per week until next May. Subjects include historical, geographical, scenic, industrial and vocational, safety first and hygiene and health. Having a number of boys who do not read well, the value of visual instruction is very great. It would be a distinct adjunct to the academic section if we were able to procure a film strip projector in addition to the moving picture projector now owned by the school. The moving picture machine is fine for giving a general view of a subject but it does not provide for breaking the subject up into its component parts for additional study and observation. A suitable globe and some charts for physiology and hygiene, similar to those produced by the Denover-Gebhart Company, are badly needed as we do not have either at the present time. An expenditure of around \$100.00 would more than provide the projector, globe and such charts as are needed. A set of some good, up-to-

date encyclopedia is needed and this would cost in the neighborhood of \$60.00. Numerous text books in the academic section need repairing as they are old, obsolete and worn.

A gratifying phase of the academic instruction, and the whole school for that matter is the return to a well organized program of athletics and sports. This program is directed by Mr. Beausang of the academic department, the basic idea being to encourage a large percentage of the boys to take part in some sort of athletic diversion. Teams participate in the Young American League and older boys play games with outside schools and in this way derive training in cooperation, tolerance, good sportsmanship, self-reliance, and confidence, qualities that are essential to successful living.

This concludes my remarks on the phases of our training program devoted more strictly to the acquisition of skills and knowledge that will be useful to the boys in their future vocational experiences. Equally important, is the social betterment of any boys, who, because of environmental or hereditary reasons, are handicapped in this respect. Their handicaps may take the form of physical defects such as adenoids, infected tonsils, broken arches, burns or scalds which disfigure, absence of legs or arms and other ailments that often result in inferiority complexes. They may have bad habits personally such as uncleanliness, lack of care of teeth, lack of proper knowledge regarding the care of themselves and of the facts of life, or bad attitudes and tendencies to be untruthful, steal and commit other anti-social acts. Physical defects of a remediable nature, of course, are attended to by the hospital staff or at Colorado General Hospital in Denver.

The social and personality training of each boy at the present time is attended to incidentally by the various ones who have contact with him such as the vocational instructor, company instructor, academic teacher, etc. It would be much better if we could individualize the treatment so that each boy is treated as a distinct personality whose subsequent training has no particular bearing on, or relation to, the training outlined and required of the other boys. Boys who are sent here because of faulty home conditions should have different treatment, or training, than those boys who consistently violate laws or their paroles and should not be required to stay as long as the latter do. As a means of seeing that each boy gets the right kind of social and personality training, that is, training which is commensurate with his own needs, I would suggest that we employ a trained social worker who would act somewhat in the capacity of

adviser and counselor to the boys. Such a person should be trained in psychology and psychiatry and would have the duty of outlining a set of personal requirements for each boy to meet in order to be eligible for parole.

As a summary to this report, I respectfully submit that, for the betterment of the school and its inmates, we need the funds with which to:

1. Reopen the departments now closed but which are fully equiped to operate and place them on a full time schedule.

2. Relieve all trade instructors from the necessity of dividing their time between Company duties and the work of their departments. The outstanding schools of this type in the United States are very much opposed to, and do not countenance the practice of using vocational instructors as "guards" or "cottage supervisors."

3. Enable the school to keep such boys as need it at least one year. It would be better if we could keep them two years in order to give them more complete vocational training as well as training in the other essentially important phases of living.

4. Employ one academic teacher who is qualified in art and music to give that type of instruction. This teacher also would help with the handling of study hours, with problem cases, and could relieve the other teachers when necessary.

5. Purchase a film strip projector, globe and some hygiene and health charts.

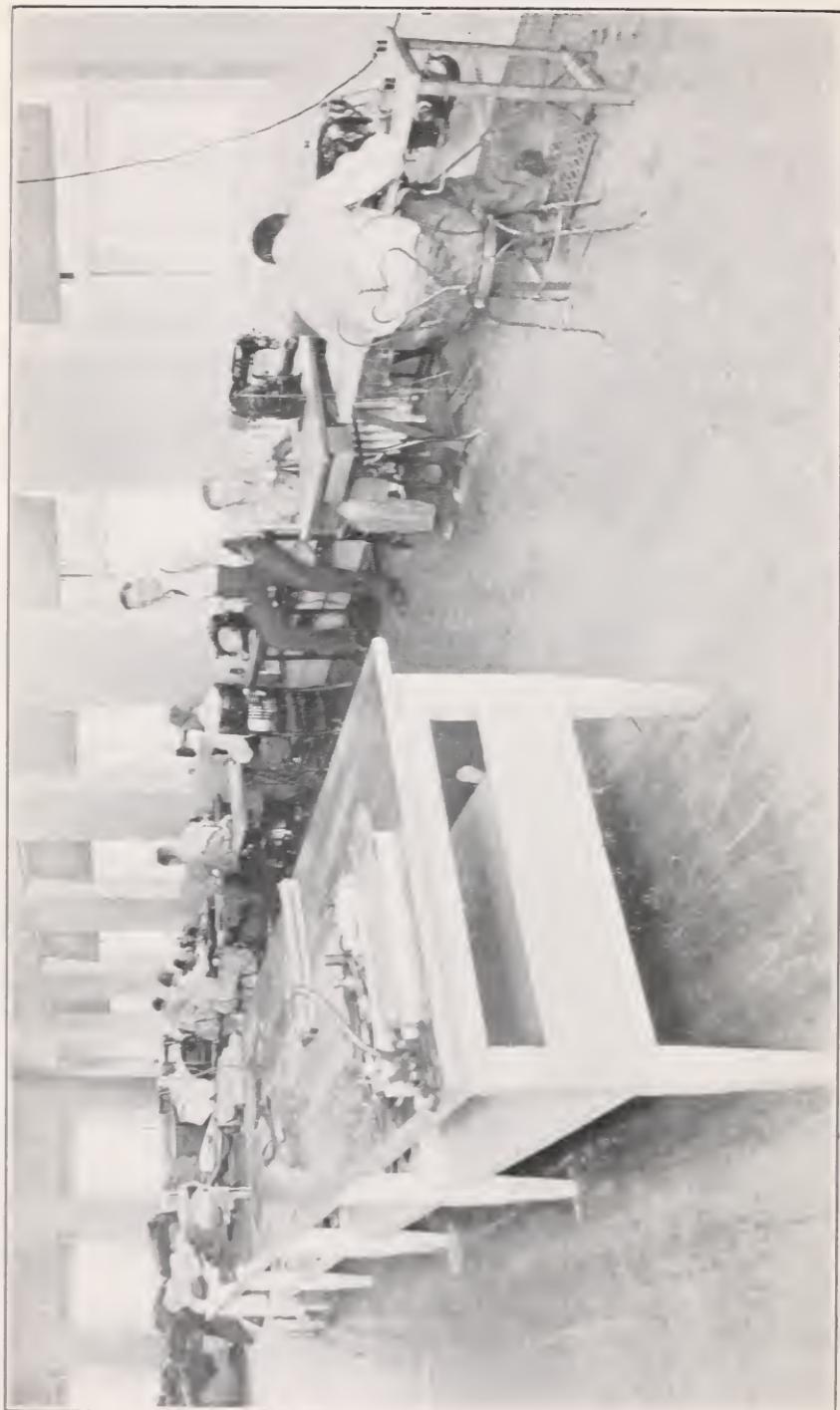
The extended program outlined above would cost considerably more money each year but, when it is considered that we are attempting to salvage, or in some cases, improve human lives and the lives of boys who will at some future time take their places as citizens of the State, any additional expenditure would be well worth while. Figuring the returns from an institution such as this in dollars and cents is almost an impossibility but we do know, from past records, that we had less parole violations, and subsequent returned boys, when they were allowed to stay from twelve to eighteen months, as was the custom two or three years ago, than we do under a meager program which limits their stay to only about six months. If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well and this philosophy applies to the training of delinquent boys as much as it does to any other job to be done.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY M. KINDRED,  
Director of Vocational Education.



THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT



THE TAILOR SHOP—WHERE CLOTHING FOR THE BOYS IS MADE AND REPAIRED

## Superintendent's Report

---

November 1, 1936.

To the Honorable Members of the  
Board of Control of the State Industrial School:

Dear President and Members:

I respectfully submit my report covering the period from September 1, 1935, to date, during which time I have been in charge of the institution, a period of fifteen months. Those fifteen months have given me a wonderful opportunity to observe the intimate side of a plant such as this. I have felt the heart beats, as it were, of a great family of boys, to learn their ambitions, disappointments and sorrows. I have laughed with them, and yes, even shed a tear with them.

After all, boys are boys no matter where you find them. Those that come into our jurisdiction, for the most part, are lads whose lives have been misdirected; They have not been able to grasp the opportunities that society offers to youth. If society could eliminate the pitfalls into which our young boys fall juvenile delinquency would be reduced considerably.

My observation is that the boys that come into the school seem to lack a definite purpose. They lack a vision that makes life worthwhile. Life to them has been a sort of hundrum existence. It is the institution's task to awaken in its charges an appreciation of the things that make for a useful citizenship. Hence the necessity for a well-balanced program of study, industry and sports under efficient supervision. To attempt to remake a life in a six months or a year's period is a gigantic responsibility. Miracles are performed in the industrial and commercial wor'd in that space of time, but to expect the same results in reforming a human life is beyond the fondest dream of the most optimistic.

The general public as yet is unacquainted with the routine of this institution, and certain definite facts like these: That boys from ten to sixteen are received, that for the most part they are home, school and community problems; that they must be clothed, fed and educated, to say nothing of being entertained or amused; that they must be supervised twenty-four hours a day, three hundred and sixty-five days a year; that their health must be carefully guarded; that their spiritual needs must be ministered to; hence the need for all those departmental functions usually found in a well organized community, among them being a good hospital.

The last mentioned item in the above paragraph is a great need here. The present hospital structure has been altered several times and somewhat improved, but still it lacks a number of modern conveniences and departments—one being a ward for isolating new arrivals that may be bringing with them germs that may start an epidemic in spite of an immunization program against certain diseases. Neither is it equipped to handle contagious diseases, without endangering those already in the hospital. A plant that will adequately take care of the institution's needs for years to come will cost \$100,000. That sum is included in the institution's budget requirements for the next bi-ennium.

In looking back over the past months some improvements have been made to the physical plant. Funds have been wisely spent in placing new galvanized roofs on the dairy and horse barns. A milking unit has been installed in the dairy, that is serving two purposes, viz: teaching the dairy boys how to operate milking equipment and reducing the milking time appreciably. With constantly changing crews of young milkers and instructing new boys there were times when the milking routine was one of concern to the herdsman. A second-hand separator, purchased some twenty years ago, has been replaced with an up-to-the-minute unit.

The dormitories in Company D building, which have been unused for several years because of bad state of repairs and lack of funds, have been completely replastered and will shortly be ready for occupancy whenever the necessity arises, and from the number of boys coming in during this November month it appears that may soon be a reality. Without the improvement mentioned above no human being, with any degree of respectability, could have slept in the dormitories. In addition to providing more sleeping facilities Company D will relieve the crowded condition now existing in all of the dormitories now in use.

The re-opening of the sheet metal shop made possible needed repairs on gutters and downspouts on a number of buildings, to say nothing of urgent roof repairs. In addition many articles of metal have been manufactured for the school's use.

The auto-mechanics department was re-opened some months ago on a part-time basis making possible the repairing of the cars and trucks. This department is constantly called upon to repair all kinds of machinery and more than pays its own way.

Considerable work has also been done at various times on the interior of what will be the library building. The heating equipment has been placed and the plasterers have been placing lath preparatory to plastering. Pending com-

pletion of the building, which will be some time in the distant future, a reading room has been established in the academic building, with all companies having regular nights for reading and the boys have taken advantage of this recreation in a surprising way.

In the academic department a number of twenty-year-old texts have been replaced with modern ones. As an added feature of this year's program in the academic department will be found an activities period, during which time students may forget their strenuous work over the text book and seek outlet for their energies in the things that they may choose, such as scrap book work, manual training, sports, band and orchestra.

For the first time in many years all of the mattresses in the dormitories have been renovated. Indeed this was a needed job and has added additional comfort for the boys.

Additional lights have been installed on the campus and more are necessary in view of the fact that boys are in transit every night of the week, going to picture shows, to the reading room and to the gymnasium for basket ball, volley ball and swimming.

There was so much carpentry work to be done that this department was re-opened on a part-time basis, and there is sufficient work mapped out to keep the carpenter busy for a number of months.

One of the major objectives during my term has been my attempt to place boys that have no homes, or those having unfavorable home environment where they might enjoy the advantages of good home surroundings. For the most part the boys are making satisfactory adjustments. A greater cooperation of more people is a crying need in this work. My thanks are extended to Mr. Herbert Carter, vice-president of the Board of Control, and superintendent of No. 9 Pearl street, sponsored by the Kiwanis club of Denver, for a fine cooperation in taking and placing boys.

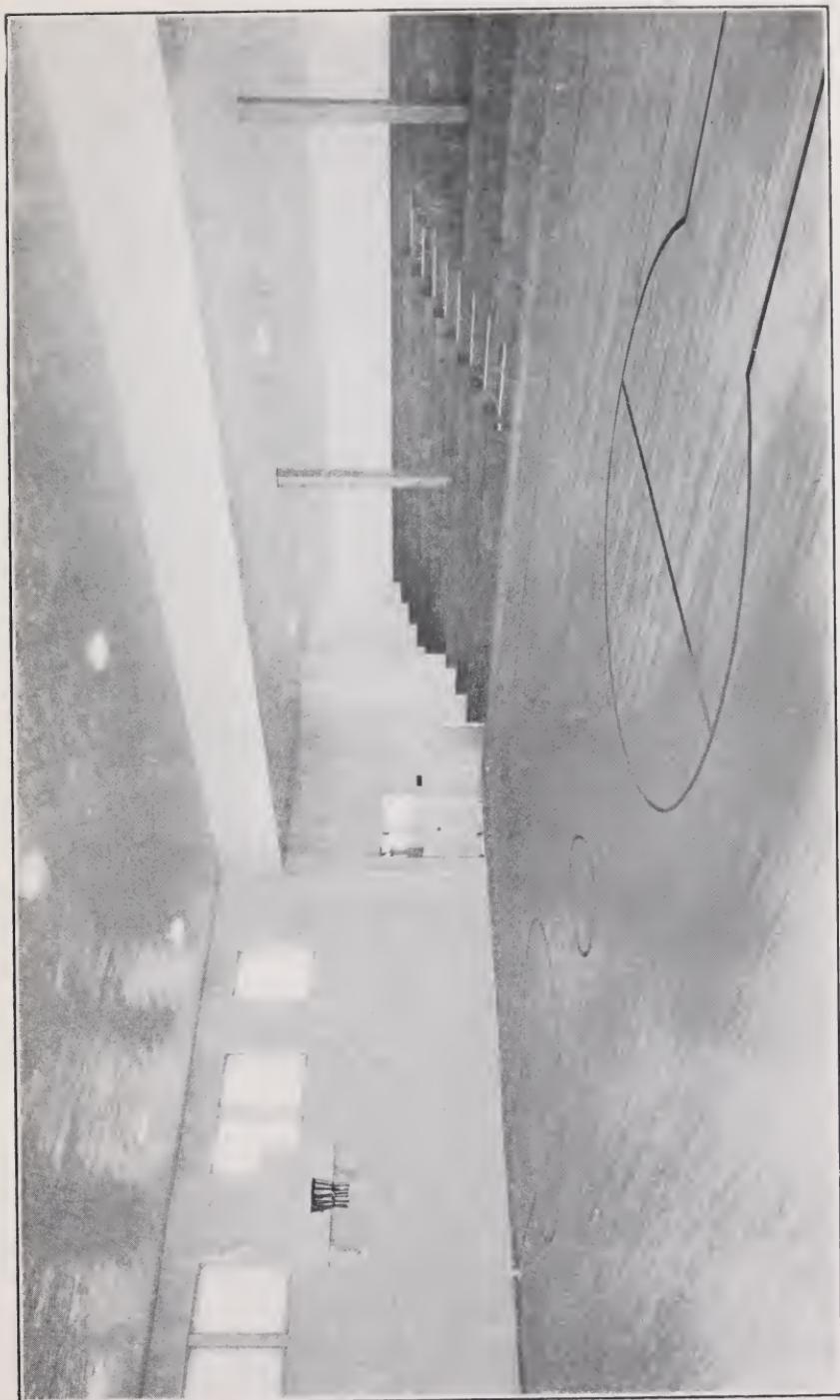
I believe that the institution has made and will continue to make judicious use of every dollar that was appropriated and that the bi-ennium will not see a deficit, unless some major calamity should strike. I wish that every taxpayer might visit the school and see first hand how the dollar is stretched and how the maintenance work of the institution is carried on, in a large sense of the word by the work of the boys.

The vocational and maintenance needs of the institution are stressed in another part of this report, and will be found interesting reading.

To Miss O'Boyle, president of the Board of Control, Mr. H. W. Carter, vice-president and Mr. George Jensen, I wish to express my sincere and hearty appreciation for their most friendly cooperation and wise counsel, without which the fifteen months that I have labored in the superintendent's office might have been tedious instead of decidedly pleasant.

Respectfully submitted,

O. A. GOETZE,  
Superintendent.



PLAYING FLOOR OF THE GYMNASIUM



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



HOSPITAL

## Report of Medical Director

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Mr. O. A. Goetze, Superintendent  
State Industrial School for Boys  
Golden, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

The following report upon the health conditions and medical work done at the School during the last two years is offered for your consideration.

We can make no complaint about the general health of the boys. We have our cases of sickness and injury and we have had a few mild epidemics just as would occur in private life in the homes but I have no doubt that if we could know the facts, there would have been a much higher incidence of illness among the same boys if they had been at home. We have grouped here at the School, under more or less crowded conditions, boys of an age most susceptible to the contagious diseases of childhood as well as other illnesses and we could expect as much, if not more, sickness as would occur in private homes if it was not for our ability to regulate their routine of living. They go to bed and get up at a regular time; they eat regular meals of wholesome food and their school, work and play hours are definitely regulated to their best interest.

The sum total of our childhood diseases for the two years was eight cases of scarlet fever and sixteen cases of mumps and all were mild and there were no complications. There were no cases of measles, chicken-pox or diphtheria. We have never had a case of typhoid fever at the School and for ten years we have not had a case of diphtheria which is most unusual considering the large number of children who have come and left during that time. The absence of diphtheria can only be due to the fact that every boy is immunized against that disease upon his admission to the School because we have had seven "positives" as diphtheria carriers since we have inaugurated throat-cultures as a routine procedure upon admission and had there not been a high percent of immunity among the boys we most certainly would have had a number of such cases. We have lessened the number of cases of contagious diseases by prohibiting visitors to the School during epidemics in the surrounding towns. If a contagious disease does get started it is most difficult to limit because the boys are so closely grouped that there are so many "contacts" before diagnosis can be made and to isolate all "contacts" would be an impossibility. It is most essential that we follow the modern precept of prevention rather than cure.

But one death has occurred among the boys during the two-year period. This death occurred at Colorado General Hospital and was due to a congenital heart condition with a multitude of complications.

We always have cases of la grippe and sometimes the number reaches epidemic proportions but during this two-year period, none of them have been of very serious magnitude. With them we have had six cases of broncho-pneumonia but they all made a nice recovery although two of them required oxygen treatment.

The primary examination and care of new boys has been somewhat added to. Each new boy is given a complete physical examination here as well as a psychopathic examination at the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital in Denver. All defects and pathologies in both examinations are recorded and recommendations for their correction made and carried out as far as it is possible. The boy is vaccinated against small-pox and is given toxoid to immunize him against diphtheria. He has a throat culture made to search for diphtheria carriers and he has a Wasserman blood test made to discover hereditary or acquired syphilis. He is also given a skin test for tuberculosis and later on a Schick test is made to see if his diphtheria immunization has been successful. The results of these tests and the dates of the immunizations are kept on a separate card for each boy and a card is also prepared to list the dates, diagnosis, etc., of every admission to the hospital during the boy's stay at the School. The findings in his initial examination are kept on his Physical Record card and his physical condition, height, weight, etc., is rechecked every six months.

The daily sick-call is handled as before. Any boy desiring to report to the hospital has his name entered on the Company sick book by his company commander and at the hospital the diagnosis or reason for his visit, date of onset of sickness and disposition of his case is entered and in this way we also have a record of all the multitude of trivial cases of insignificant sores, chapped hands, warts, etc., that the boys are prone to come to have treated.

The hospital itself has been in good condition and very little repair and renovating has been needed. We are reluctant to suggest very many improvements on this old building because we have hope that we may sometime have a new and modern hospital building more adequately equipped for our increasing needs.

Following are some statistical facts relative to the number of cases taken care of in the two-year period of 1935-36. The large numbers are very misleading because many of the boys designated as ill enough to be marked "hospital" were

not sick enough to have been kept in the house had they been at home and the majority of the boys reporting on daily sick call would not have had one bit of attention paid to their trouble if outside the School.

The number of boys reporting to the hospital on regular sick call and at odd times was 10,147 and this makes an average of 13.9 boys having attended daily sick call. Their cases, as stated, were mostly trivial but include all things that were not serious enough to prevent the boy being marked "Duty" or "Light Duty." They were made up largely of mild cases of la grippe, lacertion, bruises, sores, chapped hands, those needing a laxative, etc.

The number of boys admitted to the hospital as patients during the two years was 1,064 and their average stay in the hospital was four and a third days. This gives us an average daily census of boys in hospital of about 6.3. The vast majority of the hospital cases were la grippe infections among which there occurred six cases of broncho-pneumonia. Other cases include gastro-intestinal disturbances, tonsilitis, rheumatism, mumps, scarlet fever, fractures and other injuries such as sprains, lacerations and burns, reaction to vaccinations, post operative recuperation, pulmonary tuberculosis, etc.

More and more boys are being sent to the Colorado General Hospital for special examinations and treatment. We are greatly restricted in this phase of service to the boys on account of our financial limitations. There are many of the boys who could be improved in health and body by operative procedure or specialized treatment, but as it is we are only able to care for the more urgent cases. Listed among the cases transferred to the Colorado General Hospital are twelve for refraction of eyes and glasses, eight for tonsillectomies, four for herniotomies, one submucous resection of the nasal septum, one sinus operation and eight for X-ray and serious illness. Among the latter was a case of encephalitis lethargica who has made a complete recovery.

As stated before, every new boy is sent to the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital for psychopathic examination and analysis.

The dental needs of the boys are taken care of by two dentists in Golden. Regular visits of boys needing dental work are made each week and urgent cases are waited on at any time. The amount of dental work given the boys during the two years includes 128 extractions, 54 fillings and 44 cases requiring treatment of the gums. There were three cases of traumatic loosening of teeth requiring wiring.

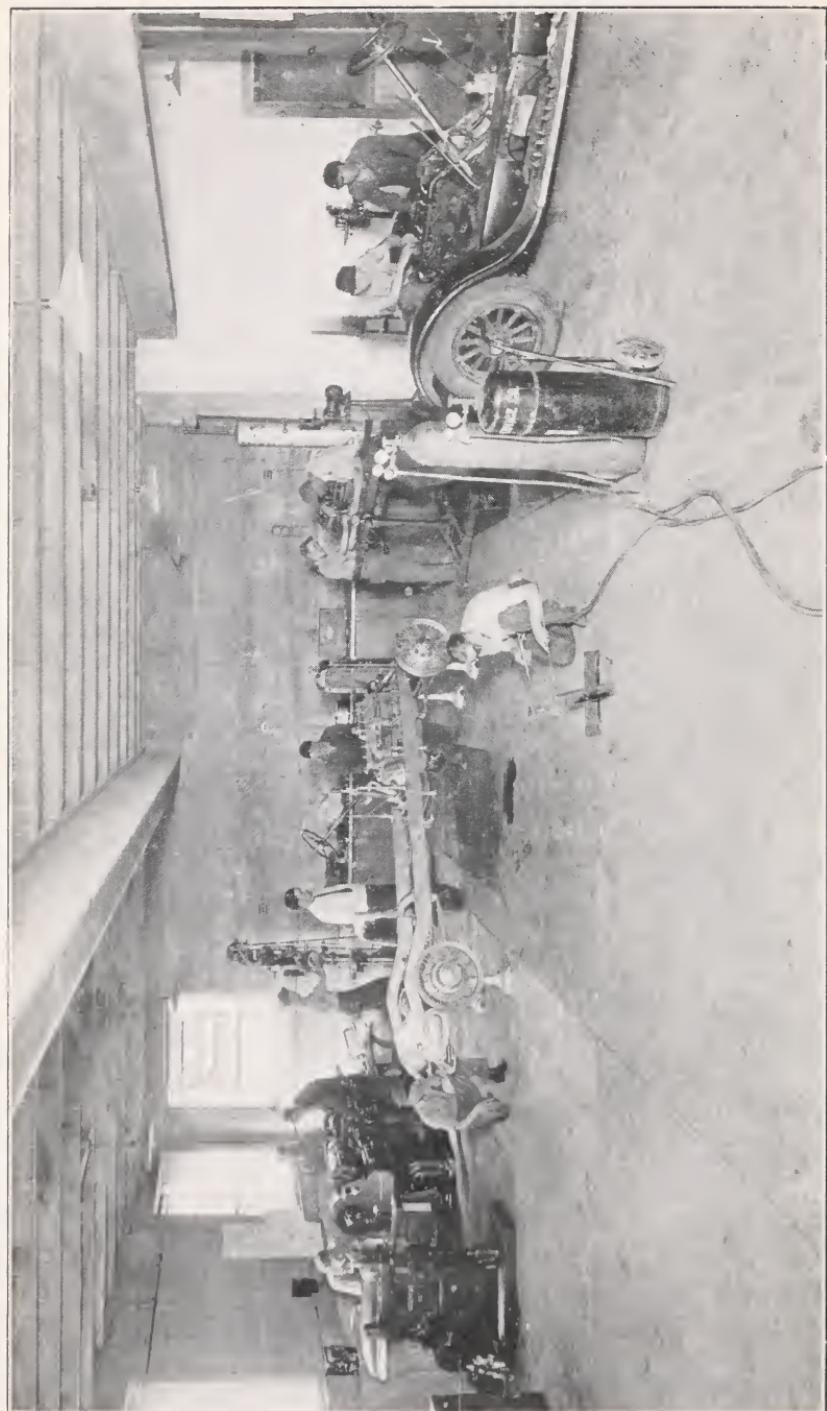
Respectfully submitted,

E. W. KEMBLE.



A CLASS IN CABINET MAKING





AUTO - MECHANICS

## Report of Superintendent of Maintenance

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To the Board of Control  
and  
O. A. Goetze, Superintendent  
State Industrial School  
Golden, Colorado.

In making this report on the maintenance and upkeep of the various buildings and shops in this institution, I am going to confine my outline to the various projects that are very necessary for the proper maintenance of our buildings and machinery. The many small jobs that come up almost every day will be omitted. However, I would like to point out at this time, that the many small jobs thus taken care of accumulate a large cost at the end of a period of two years.

### Grounds and Campus Lighting.

Our street lighting equipment is of an old pattern and for the amount of electrical power consumed is not the proper type for our needs. New type fixtures, together with floodlights located at points of advantage, would greatly increase the lighting of the campus, and not make any material advance in lighting cost per hour. As many of our activities are held at night, it would be a great advantage to have more and better light on the campus and grounds.

### Cement Walks and Gutters.

Much of the cement walks that were laid many years ago are now in need of extensive repairs and replacement. Approximately 600 square yards of old paving brick should be removed and replaced with cement. About 1,000 square feet of cement gutters should be installed at various places for proper drainage of run off water.

### Water Storage Tank.

This standpipe is of steel construction, seventy-five feet high and twenty feet in diameter. This tank has not been painted either inside or outside since the summer of 1930. It now shows signs of rust and pitting, and should be treated on the inside with a good emulsion paint, and at least one coat of paint on the outside. This work should be done during the summer of 1937. To let it go longer would materially take away many years of life of the standpipe.

### Tunnel—Or Underground System.

Our underground system of steam pipes, electric wires, water mains, etc., constitutes a very important part of the maintenance and operation of the institution. Thru these

tunnels are carried all steam heating and return water lines, all electric wires for both power and light. Water mains are also located in this tunnel system. The main tunnels are approximately 1700 feet long, are dead-ended at the Academic building and at the Library building. To continue this tunnel system 425 feet would give a complete loop of the whole system, making it possible to carry all return water back to the power plant on a gravity system. This would also permit the proper balance of all steam lines and electric lines for economical operation.

### **Building Maintenance**

Extensive repairs are needed on practically all buildings. Paint, new gutters and down-spouts, repairing and remodeling of cornices, replacing broken and damaged tile on roofs are a few of the many major repair jobs that should be taken care of in the near future. Many of the buildings are in need of interior decorating, which would include: painting, treating the floors, new drapes and some new furniture. All buildings should have at least one coat of outside paint. New floors are needed in three dormitories and one recreation room, having a total of approximately 7200 square feet of floor surface. Many of the employes quarters should also be redecorated.

### **Cannery.**

Several thousand gallons of fruits, vegetables, etc., are canned in this department every year. This is all done in the present building of 1200 square feet of floor space. An additional unit of at least 1500 square feet of floor space should be added. This building should be equipped with wash racks, sorting racks, hot and cold water and space for storing and testing the canned product.

### **Machinery and Machinery Repairs.**

Many of the departments are handicapped in turning out first class work by not having proper equipment. The laundry is a very important department, in so far as a cash savings to the institution is concerned. Considerable repair work is necessary on some of their old machines, others should be replaced. A larger air compressor is needed, the present compressor does not have the air capacity to operate all machines at the same time, therefore it is necessary to shut down certain machines during the time other machines are in operation. A new collar, cuff and yoke press should be added. The flat work ironer has had more than twenty-five years service in this institution and should be replaced if possible. (I understand this machine was purchased second-hand and was not new when brought to this institution). However, this machine has been completely

overhauled by our mechanical force and it is now possible we might "get by" for another two years. However, I feel that the compressor and the collar, cuff and yoke press should be added to this department's machinery, if at all possible to do so.

### **Tailor Shop**

This department is also very important for the maintenance of the institution. In this department all uniforms, shirts, work trousers, neck-ties, table linens, sheets, pillow slips, etc., are made. All repair work on clothing and linens is also made here. A new button-hole machine should be added to this department. All other machinery is in good condition and should last for a number of years.

### **Boiler Room and Power Plant.**

This department, I believe, is the most important of all in the institution. We operate with two 175 H.P. boilers. These boilers, except for the arches and brick lining, are in first class condition. Reports from the State Inspection Bureau and the Hartford Insurance office will show that both arches and inside fire walls should be renewed. During their years of service the brick have burned and disintegrated until now, in spite of continual repair work, they are getting in very poor condition. They should be replaced with a good plastic cement.

This plant is operated without meters of any kind, a steam gauge water column and hot water thermometer being the only instruments to tell what the boilers are doing. I feel that the proper instruments and metering equipment installed on these boilers would more than pay for their initial cost, in fuel and water savings, in the course of a very few years. A draft gauge, recording CO<sub>2</sub> meter and a recording flow meter would make possible economical operation.

The vacuum pump now in use is too small for our amount of radiation. This pump is in good mechanical condition and should be traded in on a larger pump. All other equipment is in very good condition and should not need replacement or repairs for many years.

### **Auto School and Mechanics.**

This department is very well equipped with tools and machinery, except for a milling machine. Whenever possible this department fabricates parts for damaged machines, and makes all repairs that are necessary to put these machines in first class condition again. Our lathe, shaper and drill press are in first class condition, and could a milling ma-

chine be added to this equipment it would very seldom, if ever, be necessary to send to an outside shop to have any of our work done.

### Water Works System.

We have two underground reservoirs, each being 20 feet deep, 20 feet wide and 100 feet long, being connected together by a large archway. The pump house is 20 feet wide and 40 feet long, with an arched ceiling 15 feet high. This room is badly in need of paint as well as minor repairs to the cement stairway and walls. Two pumps of 500 gpm. each are housed in this room and are of ample capacity for all present needs.

We have experienced considerable trouble with flood water getting into the well during the rainy season. I suggest that a stone wall 3 feet high be built entirely around this plant and extend for at least twenty-five feet beyond the well lines.

### Farm Machinery and Equipment.

Much of the farm machinery is quite old and antiquated. During the last wheat harvest it was necessary to hire a binder to cut a large portion of our wheat crop. Our binders were continually out of repair. Two binders should be purchased before the next wheat harvest.

This department has two Fordson tractors. One tractor is about ten years old and the other about twelve years old. If these two tractors were traded in on one new tractor, of a different make, this department could then do much better work as well as much faster work.

One two-way plow is also needed. This would speed up both the fall and spring plowing, putting more land under cultivation. Other machines and tools in this department are in fairly good condition.

### Fire Equipment.

All buildings and departments are pretty well equipped with first aid fire fighting equipment. The motor truck carries 600 feet of two and one-half inch Denver thread 400-lb. hose, and one two and one-half inch shut-off nozzle. An additional 200 feet of two and one-half inch 400-lb. hose and one more shut-off nozzle should be added to this equipment. Ten two and one-half gallon first-aid tanks should also be added to complete the present set-up of first-aid equipment.

Fire hydrants are installed at various points about the campus. These are located in such a way that all of the main buildings are well protected. The farm buildings, except poultry pens, have only one hydrant. One more hydrant should be added to the present system here. The poultry

pens are located approximately 1000 feet from the closest hydrant, hence these buildings have very little, if any, fire protection. To place hydrants at points of advantage to these buildings it will be necessary to install approximately 1200 feet of 4-inch bell and spigot cast iron water pipe.

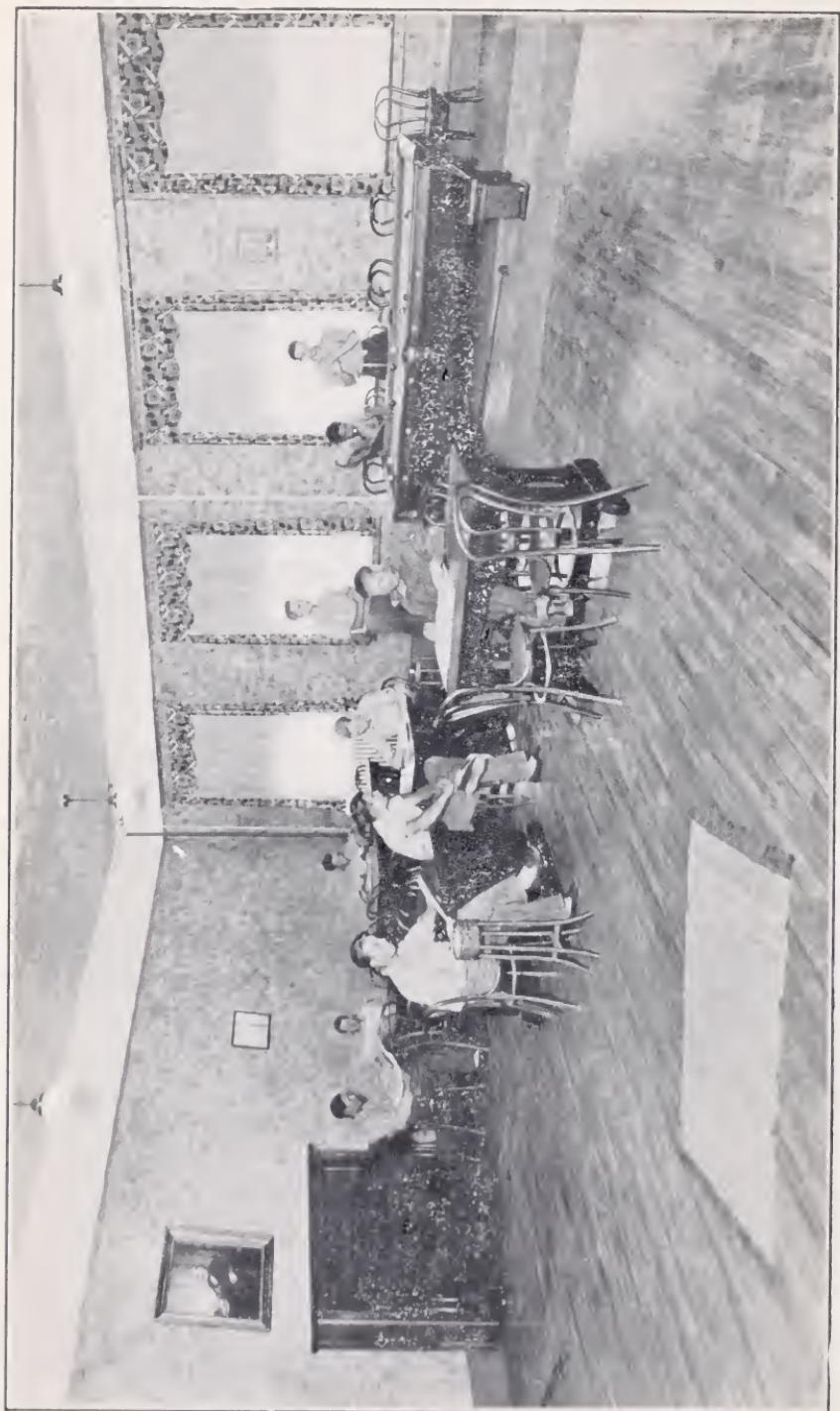
Respectfully submitted,

FRANK WATERS.



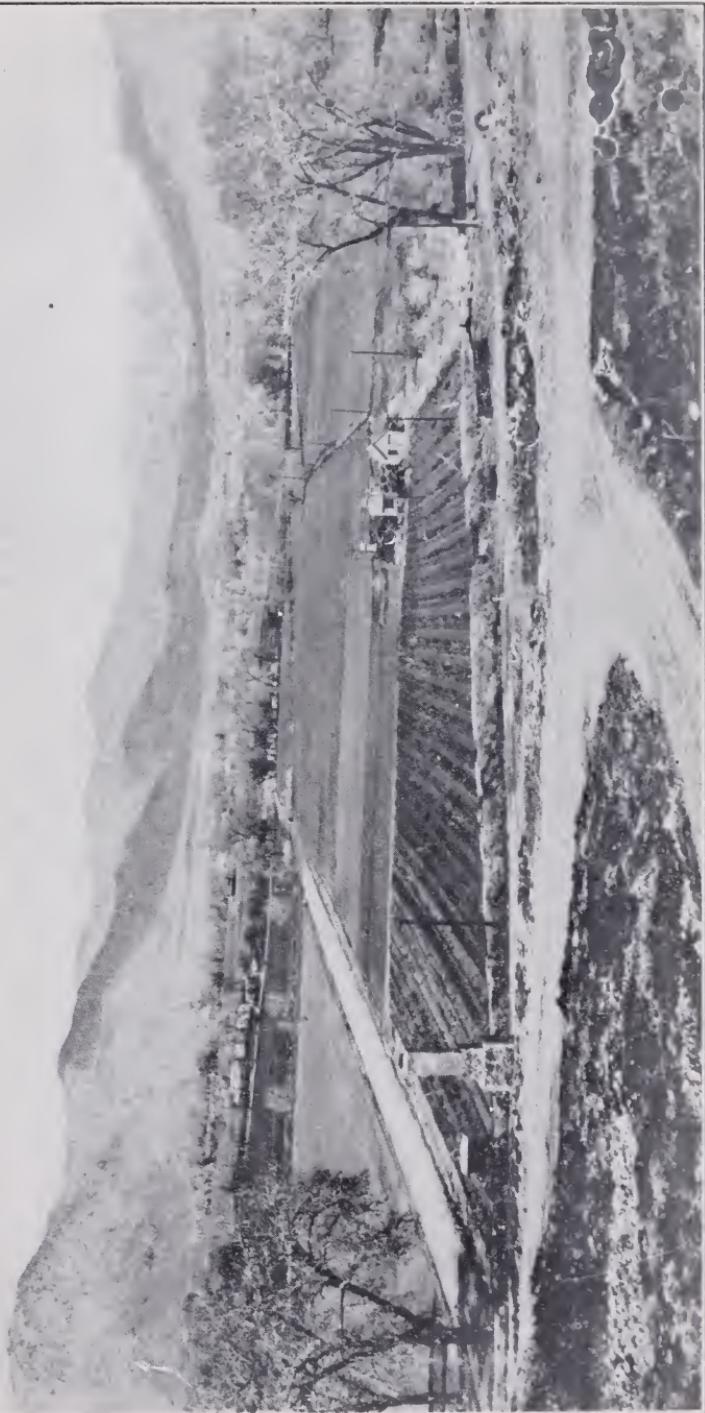


A COTTAGE DORMITORY



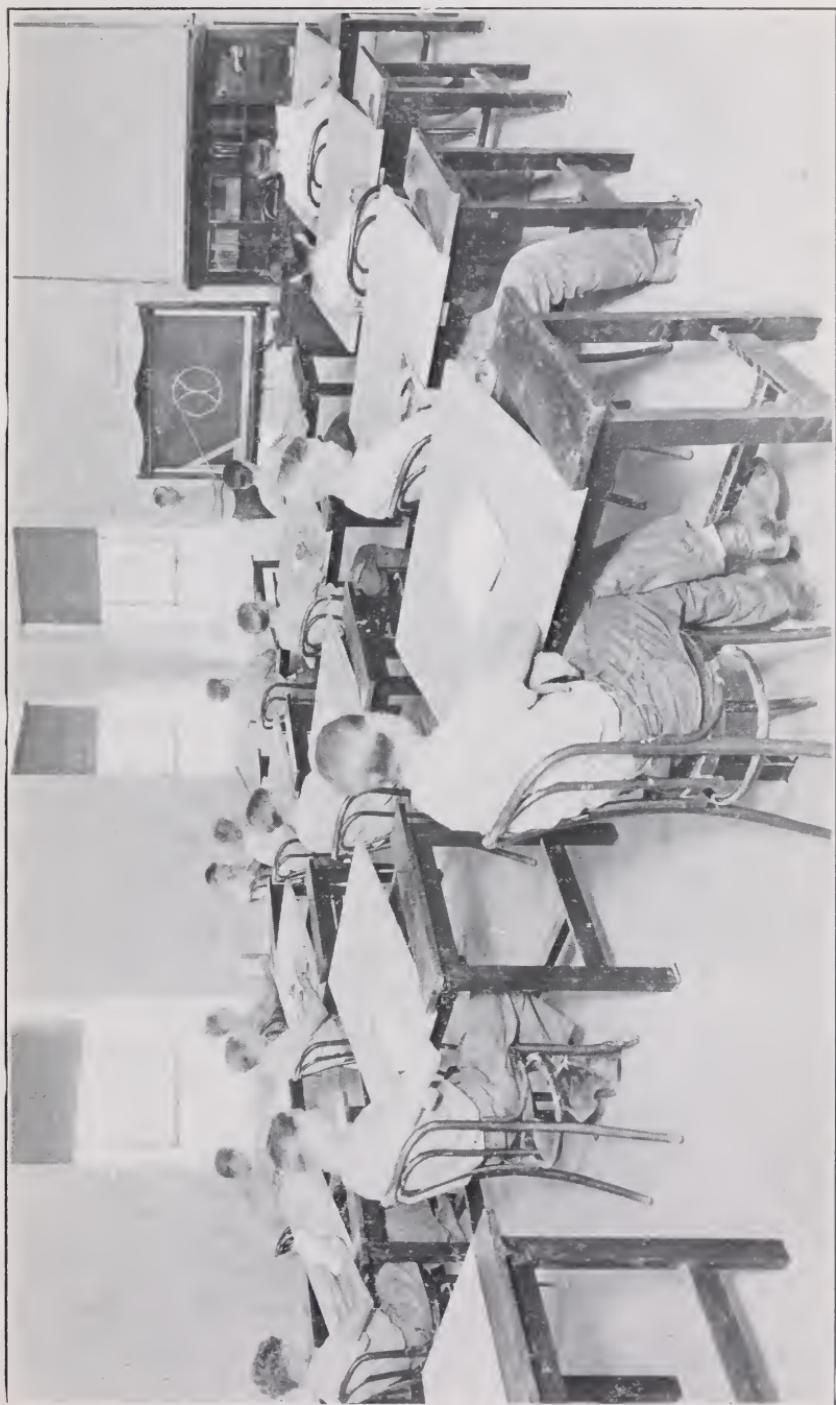
RECREATION ROOM

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN--"IN THE SHADE OF THE ROCKIES"

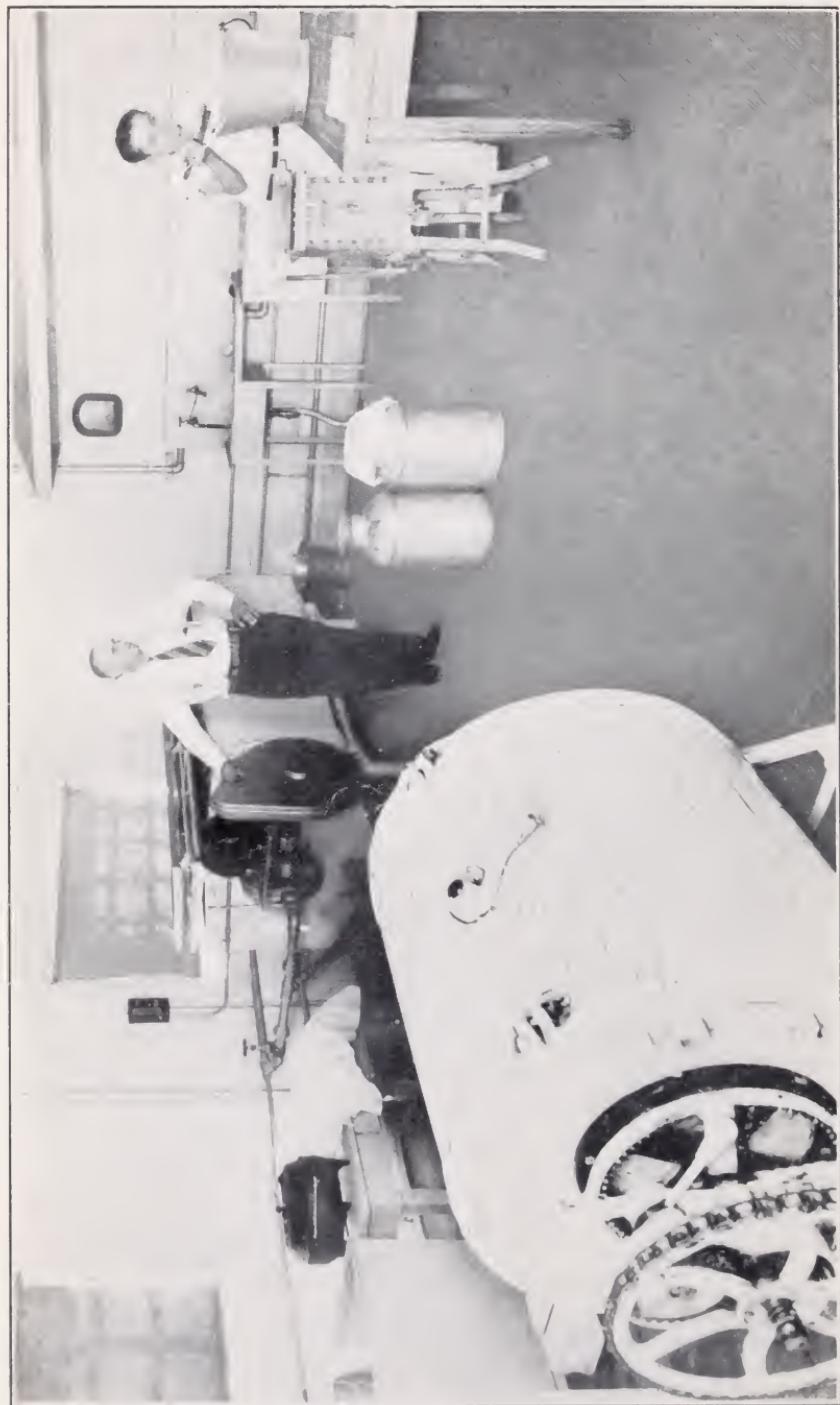




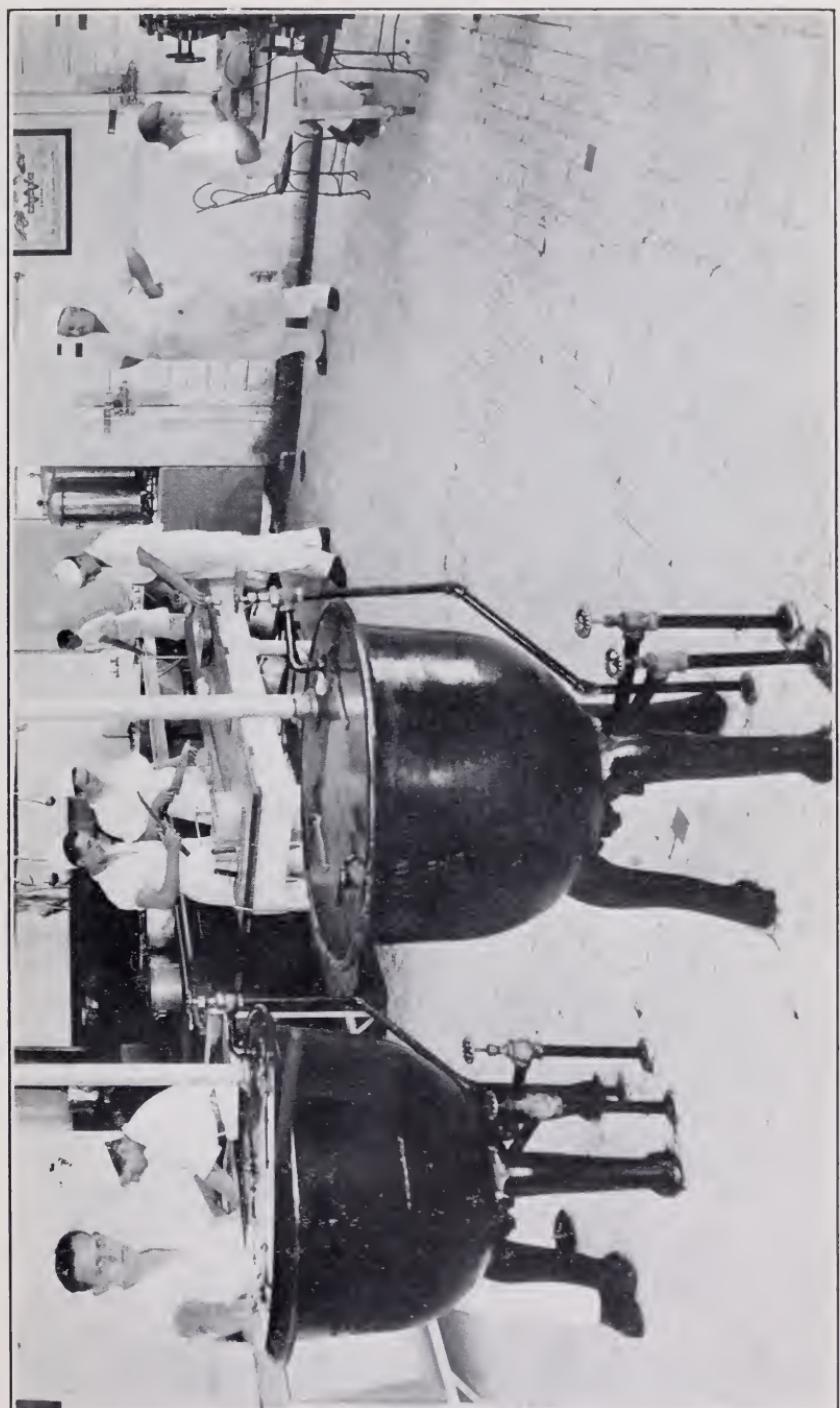
THE SWIMMING POOL



A VOCATIONAL CLASS STUDY PERIOD



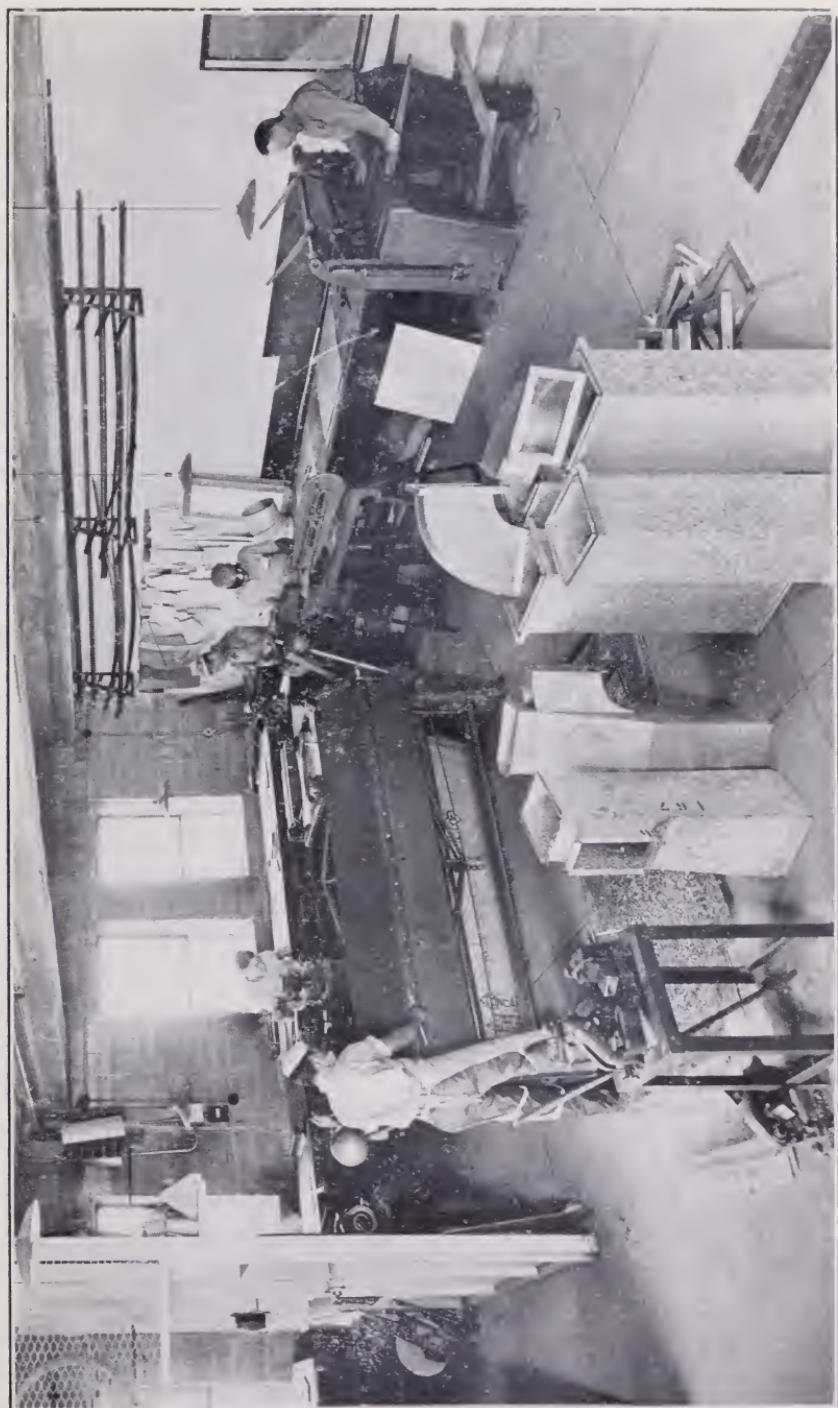
THE CREAMERY



THE KITCHEN



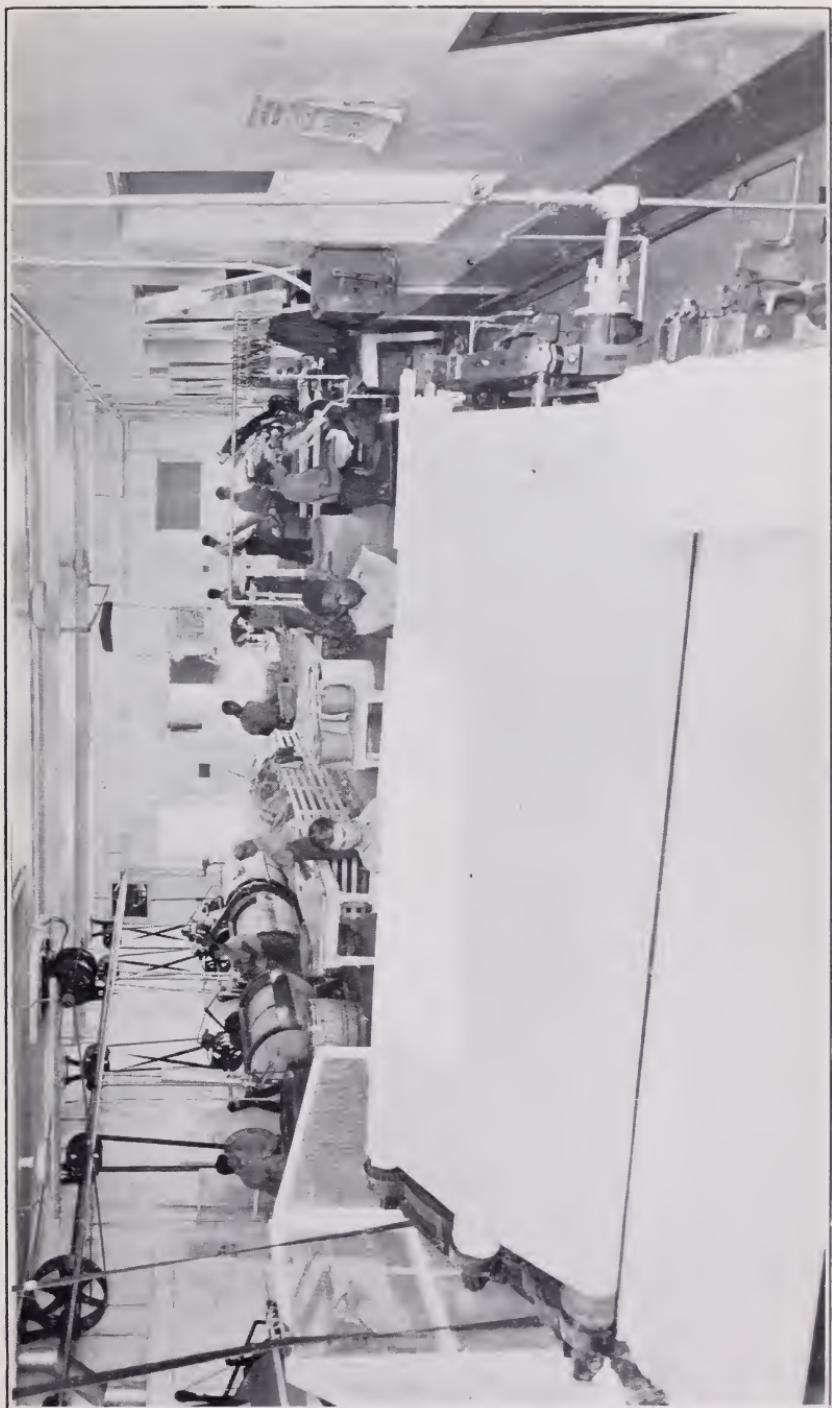
THE BARBER SHOP



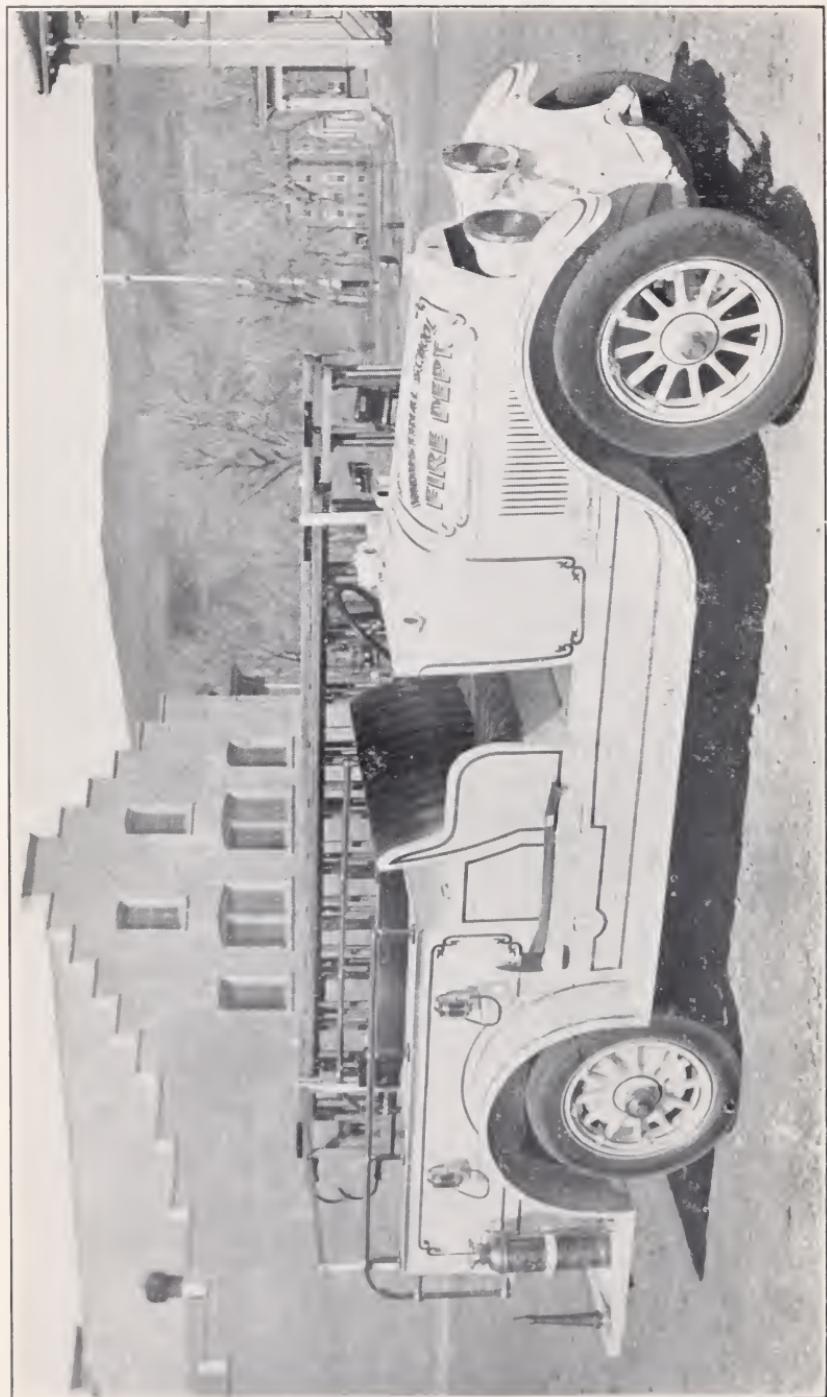
THE SHEET METAL SHOP



THE SHOE SHOP



THE LAUNDRY



FIRE PROTECTION







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